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U. S. National Phase Appln. Based on PCT/SE2005/000192 App No.: Not Yet Assigned Oocket No.: 43315-232727 Inventor: Solyom et al. Title: POWER SYSTEM

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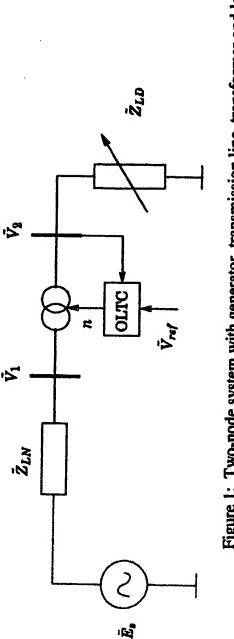


Figure 1: Two-node system with generator, transmission line, transformer and load.

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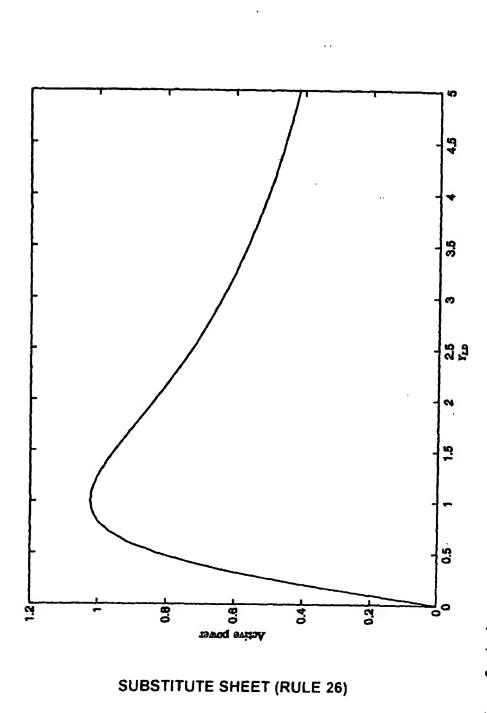
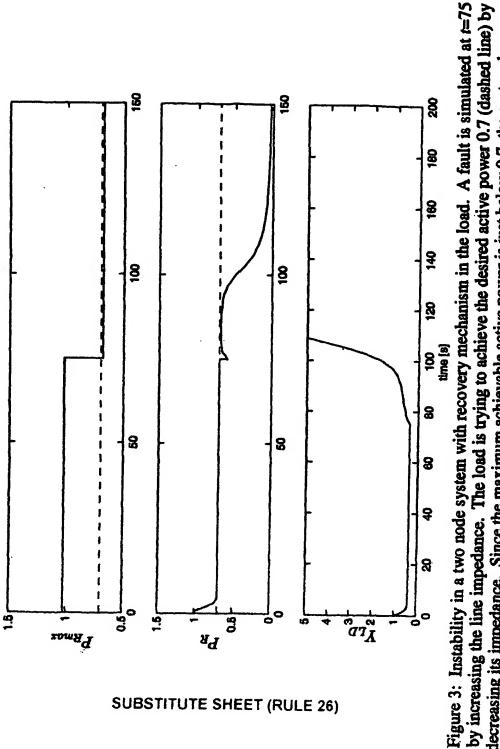


Figure 2: Active power with respect to load impedance. For a particular impedance the transfered active power reaches a maximum.

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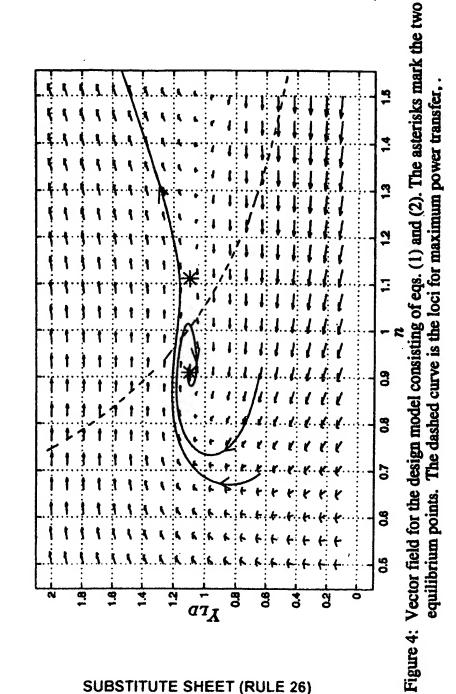
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decreasing its impedance. Since the maximum achievable active power is just below 0.7, the system becomes by increasing the line impedance. The load is trying to achieve the desired active power 0.7 (dashed line) by unstable and will increase to infinity.

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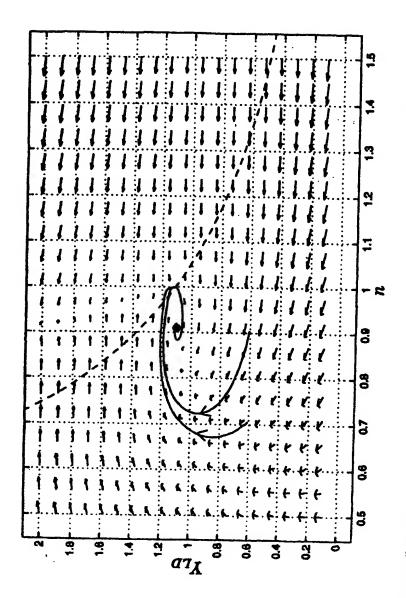


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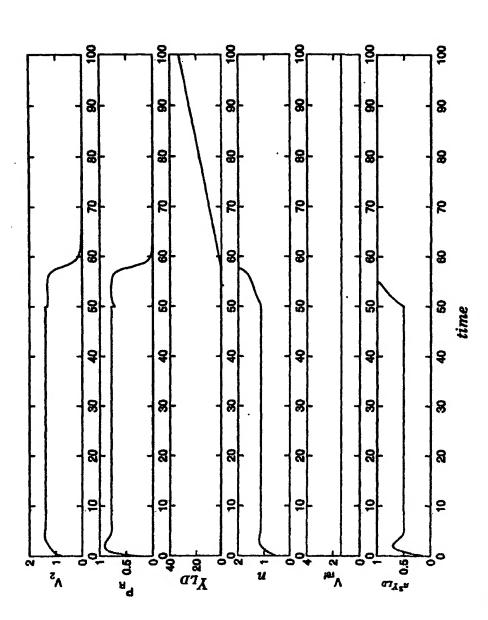
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Figure 5: Vector field for the design model consisting of eqs. (1) and (2) with compensation. The dot marks the stable equilibrium point. The dashed curve is the loci for maximum power transfer,

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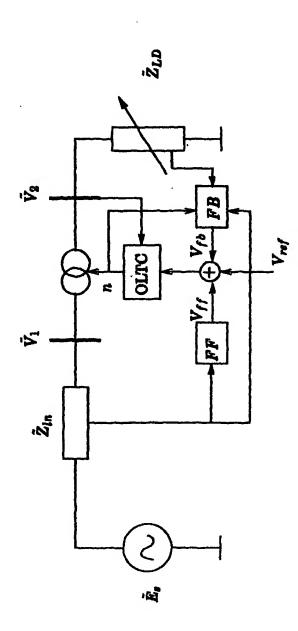
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close to the top and due to the overshoot in an excursion over the top of f will occur that leads to instability. Figure 6: Due to a step change in, the nonlinearity f changes such that the stable equilibrium point is very

0



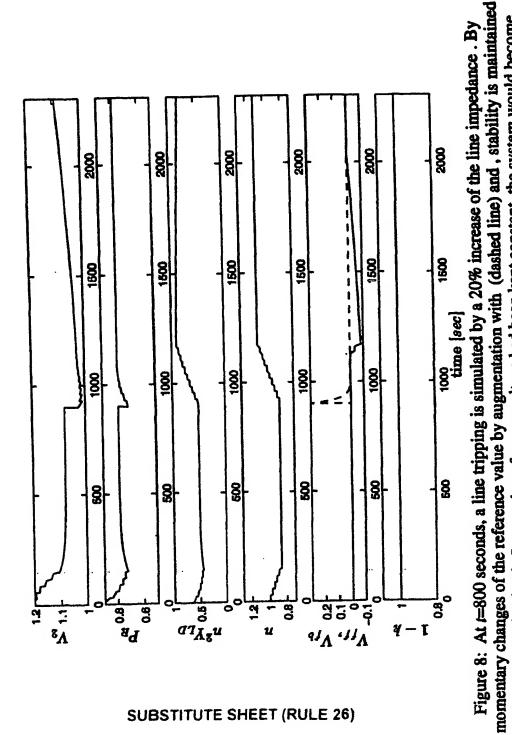
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Figure 7: Two-node system with generator, transmission line, transformer and load. Dynamic compensation of the reference voltage is introduced through the blocks FF and FB.

without shedding load. In case the reference voltage had been kept constant, the system would become

unstable.





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